

Winooski & The Buffalo Soldiers

A Celebration of Black History Month, 2 February 2020

Winooski & The Buffalo Soldiers: A Celebration of Black History Month was a multi-media presentation held at The Winooski United Methodist Church on 2 February 2020

Welcome: Pastor Ellen Ravelin

A Winooski native, Pastor Ellen's grandfather helped rebuild the church after a fire destroyed it in 1917, along with fellow parishioners from the 10th Cavalry.

Introduction: Winooski City Councilor and State Representative Hal C. Colston

A varied career as a chef, entrepreneur, teacher, and social activist, Hal founded the Good News Garage. In 2011, Hal was appointed Executive Director of the SerVermont. He also served as Director, Partnership for Change, before being elected to the Winooski Council in 2018 and appointed State Representative to the House in 2019.

Irene Webster, member, Winooski Seventh Day Adventist Refugee Fellowship

Also known as KeruBo, Irene sings a blend of traditional music with inflections of Brazilian Samba and Jazz. She will sing "Black and Blue" and "Wade in the Water."

"A Brief History of the Buffalo Soldiers." Dr. Carolyn Gould, Winooski Food Shelf Volunteer

From their creation as the first, African American regular army regiments in 1866 until the arrival of the "Fighting 10th" in Vermont, the men of the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry were valiant soldiers, engaged in the settling of the West and fighting in the Indian Wars, The Spanish-American War, the Philippine-American War, and the Mexican Border War

The Program, continued

A2Vt

Originally from Somalia, Tanzania and Barundi, A2Vt blends their native African music and dance roots along with Western Pop and Hip Hop. Their new CD—"Twenty Infinity"—is out now. They will perform "Winooski, My Town," "Ghetto," "Let's Get Together," and "Wave Your Flag."

"The 10th in Vermont & Their Legacy in Winooski." Dr. Carolyn Gould, Winooski Food Shelf Volunteer

Four Buffalo Soldiers retired in Winooski and worshipped with their families at the United Methodist Church of Winooski. Not only did they support the church, they helped rebuild it after the original church was destroyed by fire in 1917. These soldiers who became Winooski residents include Willis Hatcher, Silas Johnson, John Ralph Lyons, George Osborne, and Beverly Thornton.

"A Personal Note from Silas Johnson's Grandson Reg Wells." Read by Hal Colston.

Stephan Conrady, organist and organ builder

Taught by Vitezslav Vorbornik, a renowned Czech organist, pianist and composer, Stephan currently is the organist at the First Congregational Church in St. Albans. He is a graduate of the Oscar Walker Institute in Ludwigsburg, one of the most famous trade schools for organ building in the world and is also a certified organ builder. He will play "Reflections on Tekakwitha" (Conrady composition), "Sweet, Sweet Spirit," "I Have Decided to Follow Jesus," and "This Little Light of Mine." Stephan will be playing on the 102-year old Hall Organ, which he is currently restoring.

Community Sing with Irene and David Webster with Peter Krag

Please sing along with us as we celebrate Black History Month. You'll find the text to the following spirituals in the Red Hymnal: Pass Me Not, O Gentle Savior," page 351; "Amazing Grace," page 378; and "What a Friend We Have in Jesus" page 526.

Thank You

SPONSORS

We would like to acknowledge our sponsors—The Winooski Historical Society and The Chittenden County Historical Society. Thank you for your help and support.

DONATIONS

To help us make sure that this historic church continues to thrive as a place of worship and stand as a monument to the service and dedication of the Buffalo Soldiers, please lend a hand by donating online at www.winooskimethodistchurch.org or sending a check to the United Methodist Church of Winooski, 24 West Allen St., Winooski, Vermont 05404. Donation baskets are also available at the back of the church.

The Winooski United Methodist Church

About the Winooski United Methodist Church (www.winooskimethodistchurch.org)

Listed on the National Registrar of Historic Places, the Winooski United Methodist Church is a fine example of Carpenter Gothic, the most famous example of which is the farmhouse behind the couple in Grant Wood's "American Gothic." In addition to providing a place of worship, the UMCW serves the community by hosting classes in English as Second Language (classes in ESL have been conducted here for over 100 years), by participating in the Winooski Partnership for Prevention, whose mission is to prevent substance use by educating and empowering Winooski. The UMCW also hosts the Winooski Food Shelf the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays and Saturdays of the month, serving 844 Winooski citizens who have self-identified as food insecure. For more on the Food Shelf, please visit www.winooskifoodshelf.org. The UMCW is honored to join the "Vermont African American Heritage Trail" in its upcoming edition.

As a historic structure that was neglected for many years until the current pastor arrived, the WUMC needs on-going repair and maintenance. The estimated costs for basic preservation repairs are now just over \$250,000.

Presentation by Dr. Carolyn Gould. Please direct any questions or inquiries to carolyn@directivesmarketing.com

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For notes and resources, please go to the end of the presentation.

Gen. Colin Powell

when he was Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

- On July 6, 1992, General Colin Powell dedicated a statue to the Buffalo Soldiers at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
- He had worked tirelessly to fund and erect this monument. At the time, he held the highest military position in the Department of Defense—the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- On September 5, 2014, a bronze bust of General Powell, who also served as Secretary of State, was also placed at Fort Leavenworth.





Gen. Powell's Remarks at the Dedication Ceremony, July 5, 1992

“From the beginning of Our Nation, African-Americans answered the call to arms in the defense of America whenever the call came. Moreover, from the establishment of the Black Regulars after the Civil War, African American would henceforth always be in uniform challenging the conscience of the nation, posing the question:

How could they be allowed to defend the cause of freedom, to defend the Nation, if they themselves were to be denied the benefits of being American?”

African Americans Who Fought for Our Country prior to the Civil War

- At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, Crispus Attucks protested against British Occupation in 1770 and was shot by royal soldiers in the Boston Massacre. 5000 African Americans fought for the Patriots; 20K for the Loyalists.
- Numerous African-American sailors fought in the War of 1812. About one-quarter of the personnel in the American naval squadrons of the Battle of Lake Erie were black, specifically Hannibal Collins, a freed slave, and his personal servant Hazard Perry.
- African Americans served in various ways, mostly as militia or in the Navy as regulars, but the law of 1792 generally prohibited the enlisting of blacks in the Army until 1862.



A USCT Recruiting Poster circa 1863-1864

(Note: This illustration of African Americans presents them almost as if they were children, quite a different view than a photograph taken during the war as shown on Slide 14).

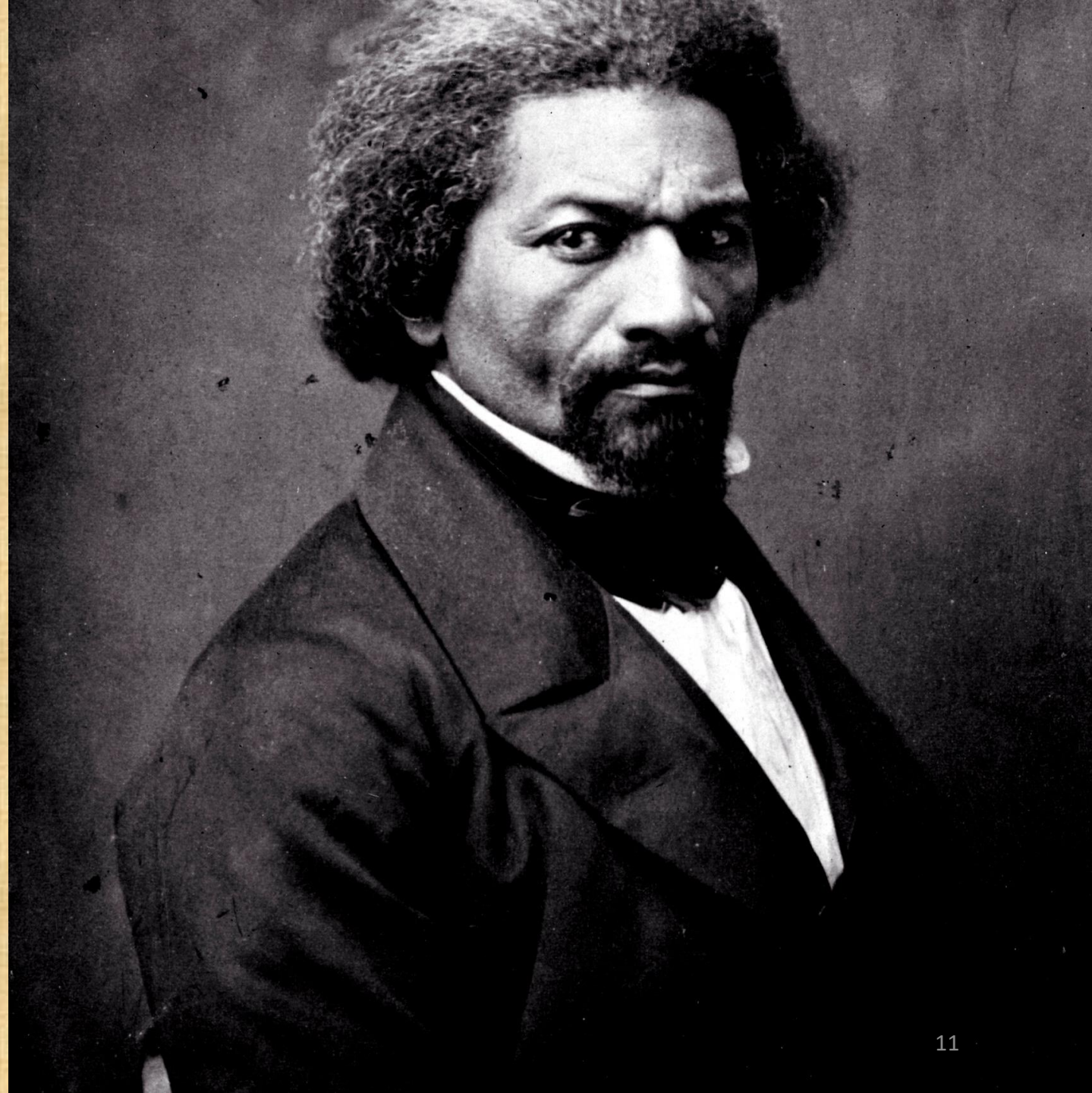


COME AND JOIN US BROTHERS.

FORGIVEN BY THE NATIONAL CHURCH, THE BROTHERS' CHURCHES
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Frederick Douglass, 1863, on enlistment

"Once let the black man get upon his person the brass letters US, let him get an eagle on his button, and a musket on his shoulder, and bullets in his pocket, and there is no power on earth or under the earth which can deny that he has earned the right of citizenship in the United States."



African-Americans in the Civil War

- 180,000 volunteered to serve. African Americans could not “officially” fight for the US Army until after the signing of Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.
 - African Americans constituted 10 percent of the total Union fighting force at any one time.
 - 90,000 were former slaves from Confederate States; 45,000 from loyal border states; 45,000 were free blacks from the North.
- Early in February 1863, the abolitionist Governor Andrew of Massachusetts issued a call for black soldiers. 1000 responded (one-quarter of which came from slave states). It became the 54th Massachusetts led by Robert Gould Shaw and is the subject of the movie Glory. It was not part of the United States Colored Troops.
- Twenty-five African Americans earned the Medal of Honor during the Civil War, including seven sailors of the Union Navy, fifteen soldiers of the United States Colored Troops, and three black soldiers of other Army units.

The United States Colored Troops

- At the outset, African Americans were paid \$10 a month, minus a clothing allowance. This discrepancy was rectified in 1864, when Congress passed a bill authorizing equal pay.
- 20% of African-Americans who served lost their lives—2751 in combat, and 68,178 from all other causes, including wounds and diseases. (These numbers vary from source to source).
- The USCT was disbanded in the fall of 1865.

USCT Troops Raised in Maryland



Imagine Yourself in 1865-1866

- The Civil War continues, with heavy losses on both sides. By the end of the war, between 650K to 850K or 1 out of 10 white men died. The population of the US was 31 million—a figure that did not change from 1860 to 1865. April 9, Gen. Robert E. Lee surrenders his troops to Gen. U.S. Grant at the Appomattox Courthouse in Northern Virginia.
- April 14, President Lincoln is assassinated. The next day, democrat Andrew Johnson is sworn in as president. Johnson had been elected on a bi-partisan ticket as part of the National Union party. Lincoln chose him because he was one of the few Southern or Border States politicians who opposed secession. He had served Lincoln as Territorial Governor of Tennessee. Johnson, a former slave holder, freed his slaves in 1863.
- Johnson favored quick restoration of the South to the Union without a plan to protect former slaves. Impeached mostly over disagreement about the course of action the US would take in the post-war South, he was acquitted in the Senate by one vote. His major accomplishment was the purchase of Alaska.

Post-Civil War America

- The South was in ruins. As noted, there was no plan for reconstruction or for providing for former slaves. Sharecropping or working for wages on land owned by previous slave holders became the future for many poor whites and freed slaves. Less than two decades later, plantation owners were back on top.
- The North fared better because of industrialization and the growth of the railroads, telegraph, food manufacturing, and textiles industries. Western expansion exploded—particularly the quest for natural and animal resources.
- Still, hundreds of thousands of men, who had worked as agricultural laborers mostly, were now attempting to enter the new economy or return to work small farms. Agriculture, however, had become increasingly devoted to food production, meaning crop specialization, quite a different undertaking than the subsistence farming to which they were accustomed.

Reorganization of the Military After the Civil War

- At the height of the Civil War, there were over 1 Million Volunteer Troops—a number that was to be reduced to 16,000 soldiers under the Army Reorganization Act of 1866.
- That act coincided with the passage of the 3 post-war Amendments—the 13th, 14th, and 15th. At that time, six “colored” regiments were proposed.
- Eventually, 4 “colored” regiments were settled on in 1869, two infantry and two cavalry, with the total number of US Cavalry Regiments at 10 and Infantry Regiments at 25.
- That meant: Roughly 20% of the Cavalry were African American and other people of color. 10% of the Infantry were African American.

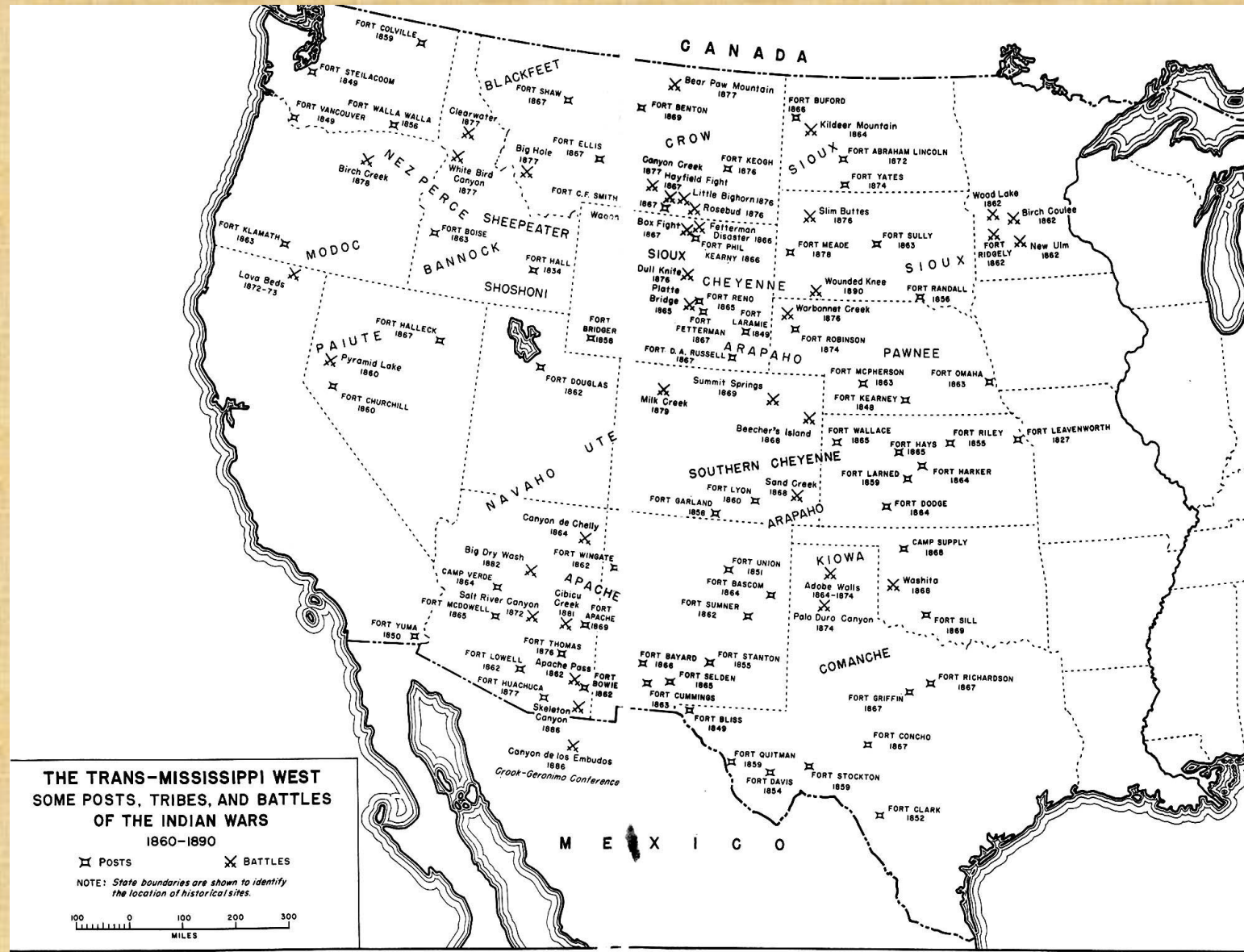
Rough, Hazardous Duty on the Frontier

- After the Civil War, most of the Cavalry and Infantry—including White and African-American Regiments—were sent to the Western Frontier to pacify the Indians; protect settlers, laborers, and business interests (primarily the railroad) from outlaws and Native Americans; and generally maintain law and order. The rest were deployed to maintain order and oversee Reconstruction in the South.
- Soldiers were paid \$13 a month, plus room & board, clothing & food.
- The African-American Troops were mostly ex-slaves or ex-USCT troops—all commanded by white officers.
- White commanding officers sympathetic to the Troops (and wanting to ensure their own success) demanded that they have superior qualifications to comparable white soldiers.
- Nevertheless, the “colored” troops were poorly outfitted and poorly fed. The Cavalry were short of horses at first—some were old, some unfit for duty.
- Even so, from roughly 1870 to 1890, these regiments participated in some 177 campaigns, which ranged from small conflicts to battles involving one thousand or more.

Wide-Ranging Duties

- Until they could rebuild the forts, most of the Buffalo Soldiers slept in canvas tents out on the American prairie, where temperatures ranged from extreme cold and snow to blistering heat.
- Mostly, they were engaged in such activities as road and fence building; re-building forts and government stations; maintaining horses (blacksmithing, mucking stalls, feeding and watering, etc.); food and water procurement; guarding, escorting, and protecting settlers, stagecoaches, army and government personnel, the U.S. Mail, and later railroad laborers and railways; maintaining firearms and other weaponry; drills and military preparedness; and so forth—all with an eye toward possible sudden attack.

The West: The Huge Indian Wars Battlefield



The Four Regiments Known as “The Buffalo Soldiers”

- 9th Cavalry Regiment—Notable Actions on the Western Front: July 1867, Western/SW Texas, maintaining law and order between the Rio Grand and Concho Rivers (630-mile line with 7 forts)
- 10th Cavalry Regiment (more later)
- 24th Infantry Regiment—In addition to service on the frontier, in 1898, the regiment was deployed to Cuba as part of the U.S. Expeditionary Force and participated in the Battles of El Caney and San Juan Hill. In 1899, they were sent into battle in the Philippines. Also saw action in the Mexico in 1916.
- 25 Infantry Regiment—Posted along the Mexican border in Texas and New Mexico from 1870-90, transferred to the Northern Great Plains, participated in the Pine Ridge Campaign of 1890-91, otherwise known as the Wounded Knee Massacre, and used to break the Northern Pacific Railroad strike of 1894, otherwise known as the Pullman’s “Strike.
- All four regiments were transferred to Florida in the spring of 1898 in preparation for the Spanish American War and, along with regulars from the white regiments and their officers, were primarily responsible the assault on El Caney and San Juan and the capture of Santiago de Cuba.
- By the end of the “Indian” Wars, 23 additional African Americans had earned the Medal of Honor.

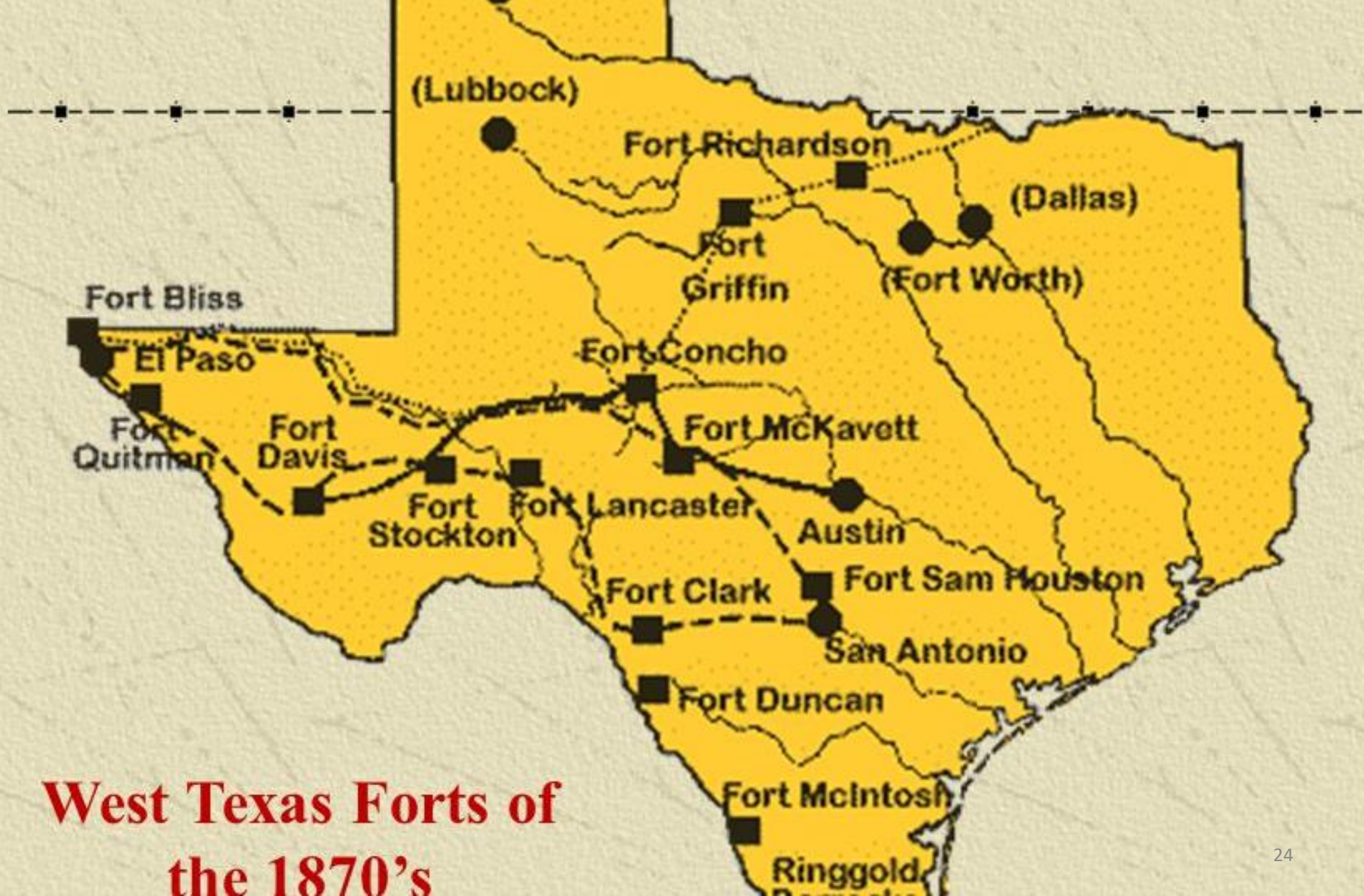
A Closer Look at the 9th & 10th Cavalries

The Distinctive Unit Insignia



9th Regiment Raised by Major General Philip H. Sheridan

- The 9th—Organized in 1866 in New Orleans, and mustered between September 1866 and March 1867, the Ninth's first commanding officer Colonel Edward Hatch.
- Housed in abandoned and damaged cotton press warehouses, 29 soldiers died of cholera. 46 had deserted by March 1867. Finally at full strength, they were ordered to San Antonio, TX. Troops L and M went directly to their duty Station at Brownsville.
- Went on to serve in the Indian Wars, in Cuba, honor guard to President Roosevelt in San Francisco, and in Mexico.



**West Texas Forts of
the 1870's**

The 10th Regiment Organized by Lt.-General William Tecumseh Sherman

- They were assigned by Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, under the command of Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson, a well-known Civil War hero, who would become ostracized by his fellow officers for his promotion of the “colored” cavalry and his “soft” attitude toward Native Americans. The Tenth served under Grierson for 20 years.
- Like the 9th Cavalry, the regiment was initially struck by the cholera epidemic. 23 lives were lost.
- Grierson had his regiment moved to Fort Riley, Kansas, because of the open hostility of the Fort Leavenworth’s commander to having African Americans serve in the Regular Army.

Map of the Oregon Trail

- (Fort Riley, KS was established in 1853 and served as a major cavalry post to protect settlers along the Oregon, California and Santa Fe trails.)



Campaigns, Expeditions, etc., in which the 10th US Cavalry Took an Active Part

- Apache Indian War and troubles in Texas, Mexico and Arizona, 1875 to 1892
- War against the Cheyenne, Arapho and Comanche Indians in Kansas, Colorado and Indian Territory, 1867, 1868 and 1869
- Campaigns against Lipan, Kiowa, Kickapoo and Comanche Indians, and Mexican border disturbance, 1868 to 1881
- Campaigns against the Kiowas, Comanches and Cheyenne in Kansas, Colorado, Texas and Indian Territory, 1874-79
- “Industrial Army, “ “Commonwealers,” “Coveyites,” and Labor disturbances, 1894

After the Indian Wars

After the Indian Wars subsided—as remaining Native Americans were put on Reservations and hold-outs arrested and jailed or killed—the role of the Cavalry changed. Before being assigned to modern military action, the Buffalo Soldiers and other cavalry regiments were used to put down strikes and interrupt attempts of workers to unionize.

- Railroad, Pullman and Labor strikes extending from Illinois to the coast, June to August 1894
- Cuban Campaign for the Spanish-American War, Summer, 1898
- Campaign Philippine Islands, 1907-1909

A Note on Native Americans & The Land at the End of the 19th Century

- With the surrender of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce in 1877 and the Massacre of the Lakota at Wounded Knee in 1890, Native Americans were deemed “pacified.”
 - From pre-contact population of anywhere from 2.1 to 18 Million (Dobyns, 1983) to 600,000 in 1800, the US Native America Population hit a nadir of approximately 250,000 in the late 1890s. In the 1890 census: 58,806 are “Indians taxed” (meaning: living off their reservations and 189,447 are “Indians not taxed” (meaning: living on reservations)
- Buffalo—At its peak, the number of buffalos In North America would have been approximately 60 million. By the end of the century the number was below 500.
 - General Sheridan: “If I could learn that every buffalo in the northern herd were killed, I would be glad. . . . The destruction of the herd would do more to keep Indians quiet than anything else that could happen.”
- “Indian Boarding Schools”—Reeducation and Assimilation: “Kill the Indian, Save the Man.” Richard Henry Pratt, 1892, founder of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania.

Chief Joseph, Nez Perce

I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking Glass is dead. Toohoolhoolzote is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say, 'Yes' or 'No.'

He who led the young men [Olikut] is dead. It is cold, and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run away to the hills, and have no blankets, no food. No one knows where they are — perhaps freezing to death.

I want to have time to look for my children and see how many of them I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs! I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever.



Buffalo Soldiers as a Namesake: More Fiction than Truth

- The main sources of the term “Buffalo Soldiers” are: A comment by Colonel Benjamin Grierson, commander of the 10th, indicating that the term was a term used by the Comanches in an 1871 Campaign against them, and in a letter written by Mrs. Frances M.A. Roe, wife of army officer Fayette Washington Roe, who served at Fort Lyon in Colorado Territory in 1871. She wrote in 1873:
 - “These ‘Buffalo Soldiers’ are active, intelligent, and resolute men; are perfectly willing to fight the Indians, whenever they may be called upon to do so, and appear to me to be rather superior to the average of white men recruited in time of peace.”
 - “The officers say that the Negroes make good soldiers and fight like fiends. . . The Indians call them ‘buffalo soldiers’ because their woolly head are so much like the matted cushion that is between the horns of the buffalo. Others believe that the nickname originated from the Cheyenne. Another possible source came from the Apaches for the buffalo coats they wore in the winter.”

More Fiction than Truth

- The romance of the term “Buffalo Soldier” probably stems from the first serious history of the Buffalo soldiers written by William H. Leckie in 1967. His doctoral student and probably the foremost historian of the Buffalo Soldiers and Military Frank N. Schubert finds these explanations unsatisfactory, indicating that there is no evidence that African American Soldiers or Native Americans used this term prior to the 20th Century.
- The connection between the Plains Native Americans and the Buffalo is sacred. There is a direct correlation between the fates of both.
 - It is highly unlikely that the Cheyenne or any other Plains tribe would have given the African-American Soldiers that name. For most Native Americans, the Blue & Gray or the Black & the Gold—not skin color—was of greater importance. Those colors represented genocide.
- The horse has long left the barn on this subject. Nearly all African-American Soldiers have used the term as a sign of respect.

Spanish-American War In Cuba & The Philippines

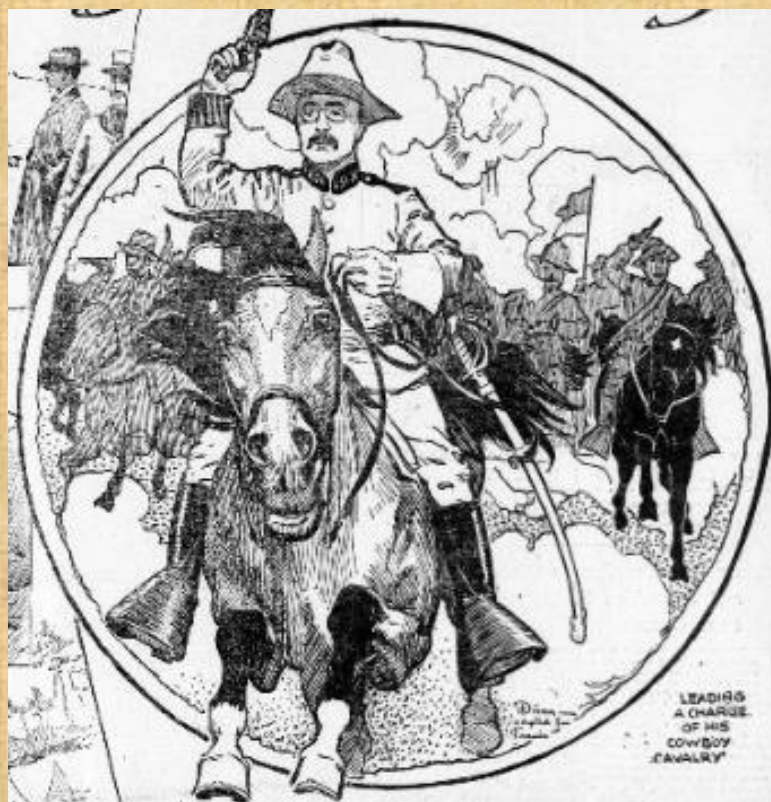
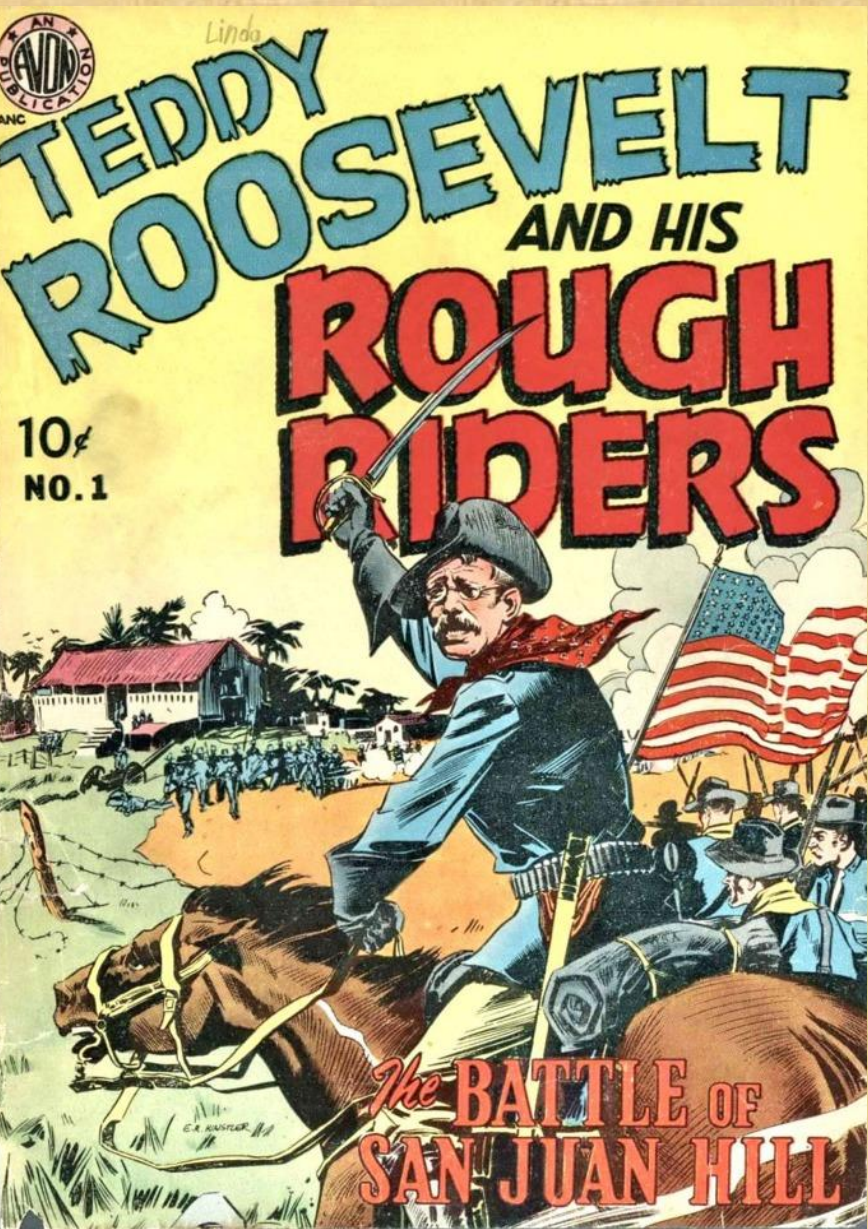
- All four Regiments served at one point or another in both The Spanish-American War and the War in the Philippines and its subsequent occupation.
- Much debate surrounds what actually happened during the fighting in Cuba.
- According to Frank N. Schubert, “. . . he [Roosevelt] did not have the battle for San Juan Heights all to himself. There were after all 8,000 men in the operation, a total of thirteen Regular Army regiments and two regiments of volunteers, including TR's Rough Riders. The force included about 1,250 black troopers of the 9th and 10th Cavalry in Sumner's Cavalry Division and the 24th Infantry in Kent's 1st Division.”

Spanish-American War, continued

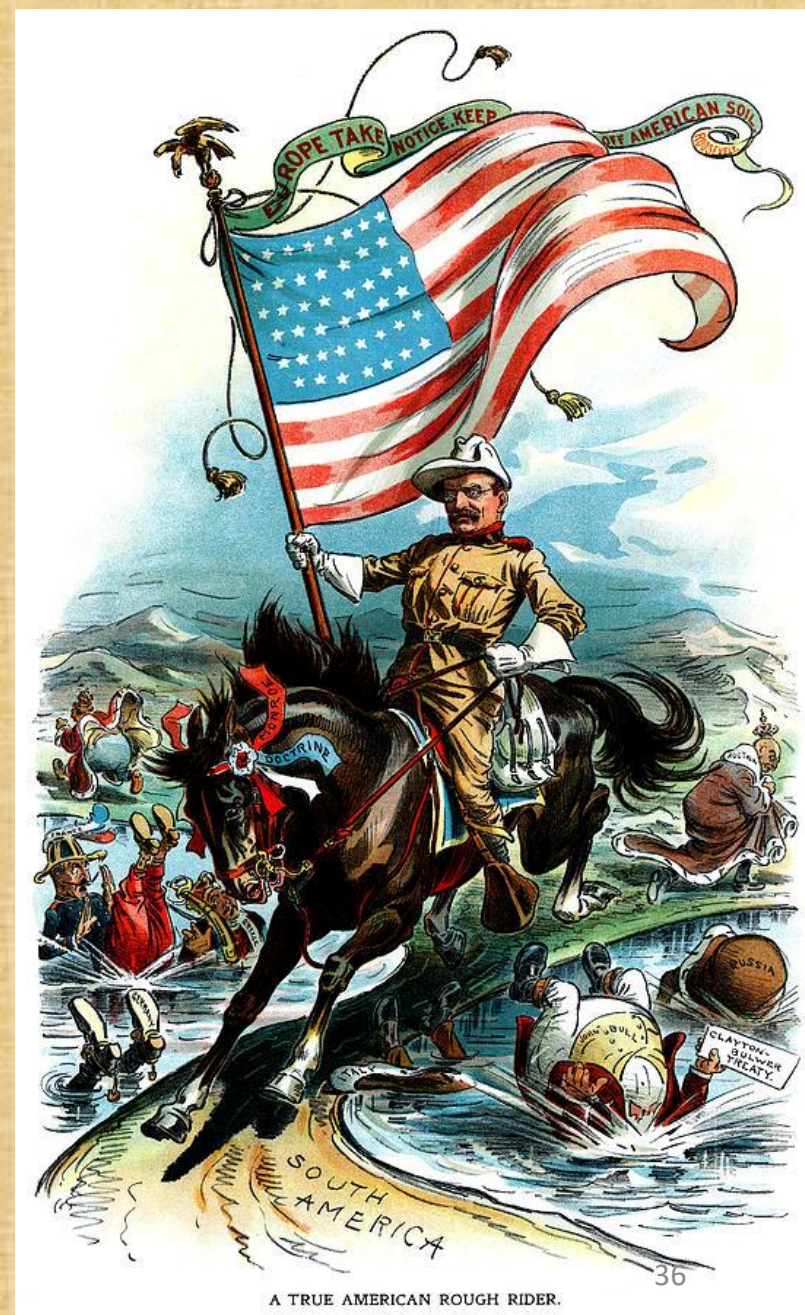
- “Critics have complained that Roosevelt erroneously and undeservedly claimed credit for the victory at San Juan Hill, when he actually was involved in the assault on Kettle Hill. In fact, he did play a prominent role in the fight for Kettle Hill.
- His volunteers, part of Sumner's dismounted cavalry force, reached the top of Kettle Hill alongside black and white regulars. The actions of Color Sgt. George Berry of the 10th Cavalry, who carried the colors of the white 3rd Cavalry up that hill along with his own regiment's standard, reflected the shared nature of the operation, with black and white regulars and Rough Riders fighting side by side and with one group sometimes indistinguishable from the others.”

Teddy Roosevelt's Changing Views

- Right after the Battle of San Juan Hill, Roosevelt said of the Tenth Cavalry that they were: "... Brave men worthy of respect, I don't think any Rough Rider will ever forget the tie that binds us to the Tenth Cavalry."
- As he realized that his reputation as a war hero was closely tied to his viability as a presidential candidate, Roosevelt slowly changed his tune, finally saying:
- "Negro troops were shirkers in their duties and would only go as far as they were led by white officers."



Teddy Roosevelt
the propaganda



The Philippine Islands Again & Home

- For the 10th, after the Cuban war, they travelled to Montauk, LI, to be quarantined, serving then to Huntsville, AL, and made their way across to Texas and the Rio Grande. Service in Manila occurred during April of 1901.
- They returned a year later and served at Fort Robinson, Nebraska and then returned to the Philippine Islands, 1907-1909.
- On May 16th, 1909, they embarked for New York for a Tour of Duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, via the Straits of Singapore, the Gulf of Aden, through the Suez Canal to Port Said, Egypt, then Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, and finally NYC.

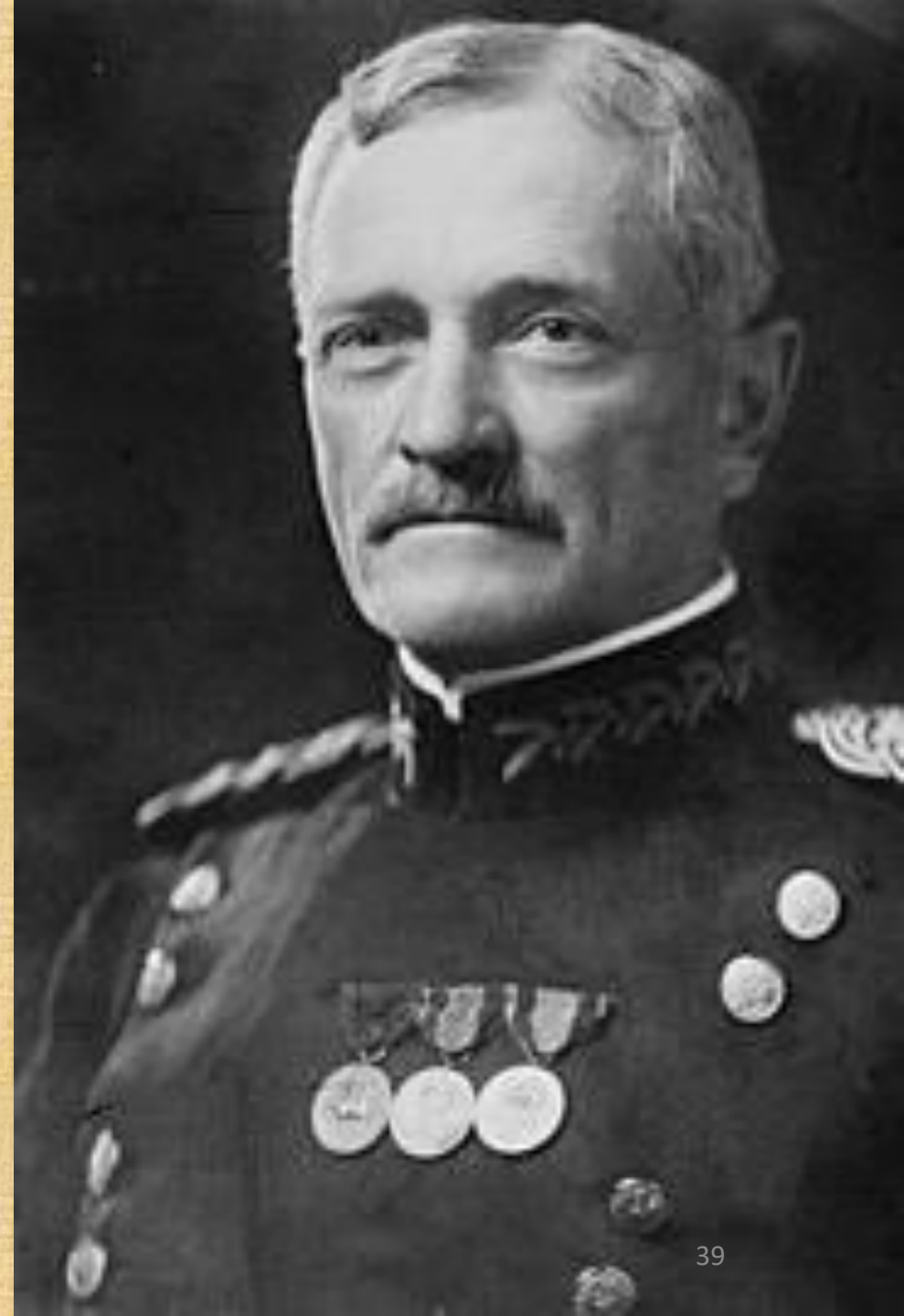
A Side Note on the 9th Cavalry: West Point Graduate Col. Charles Young

- Temporarily promoted to Major for the Spanish-American War. Saw no action in the Philippines because the war was over before the unit could be sent overseas.
- Young's command is significant because it was probably the first time in history an African-American commanded a sizable unit of the United States Army.
- In 1903, Young served company commander of the 9th Cavalry at the Presidio in San Francisco. He was then appointed acting superintendent of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.
- The Presidio is the final resting place for 450 Buffalo Soldiers.



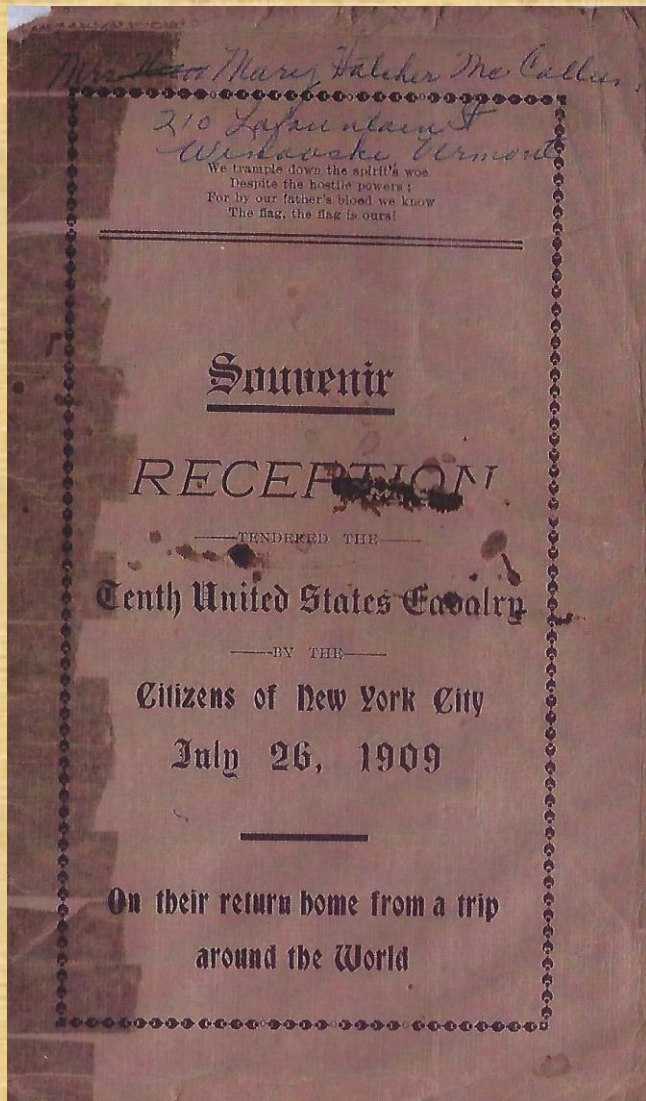
General “Black Jack” Pershing’s Comments

- Lieutenant Pershing, who commanded the Buffalo Soldiers both in Cuba and Mexico, would achieve the highest rank ever held in the US Army. About those men, he later said:
- “. . .the entire command moved forward as coolly as though the buzzing of bullets was the humming of bees. White regiments, black regiments, regulars and Rough Riders, representing the young manhood of the North and the South, fought shoulder to shoulder, unmindful of race or color, unmindful of whether commanded by ex-Confederate or not, and mindful of only their common duty as Americans.”

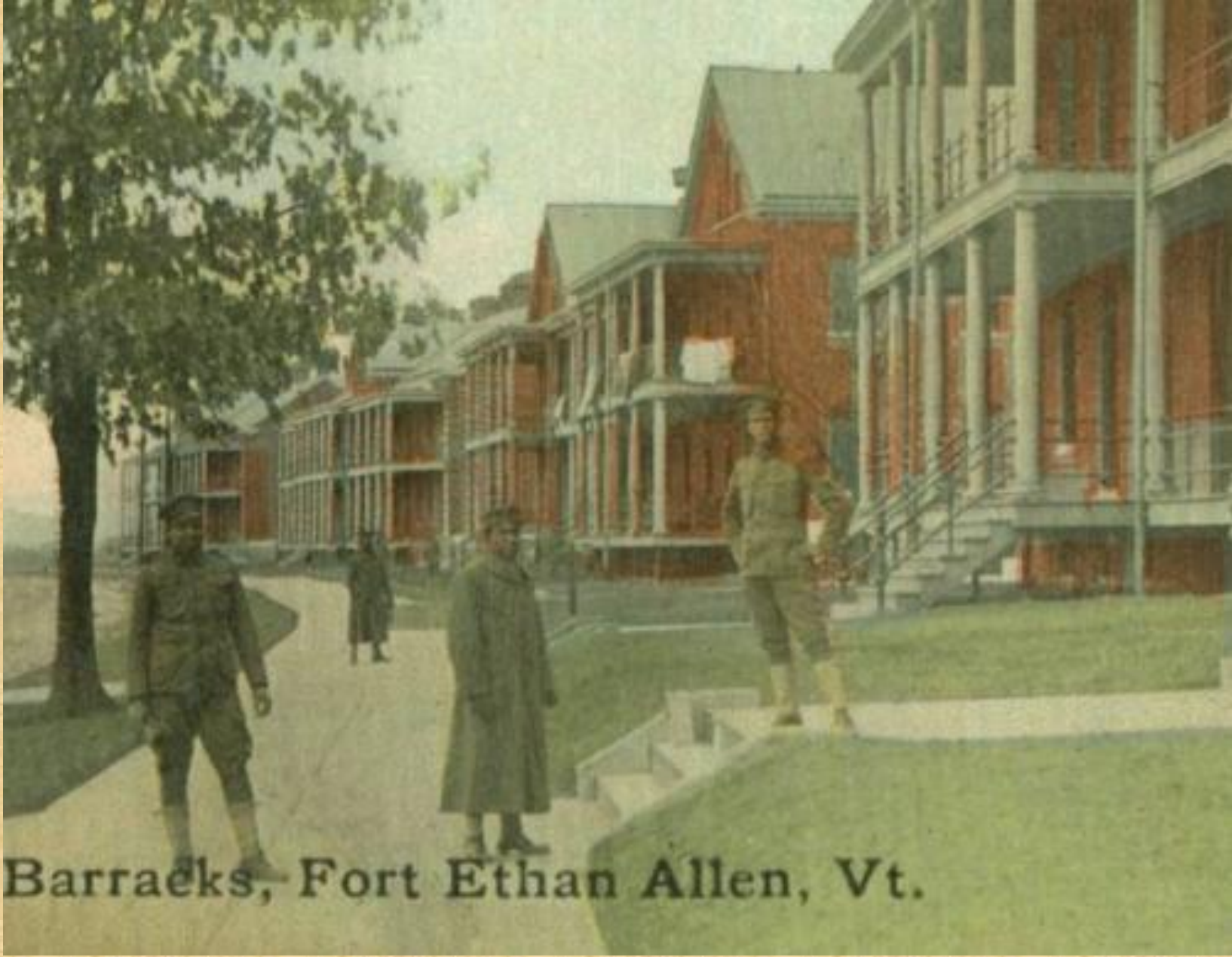


Subsequent History

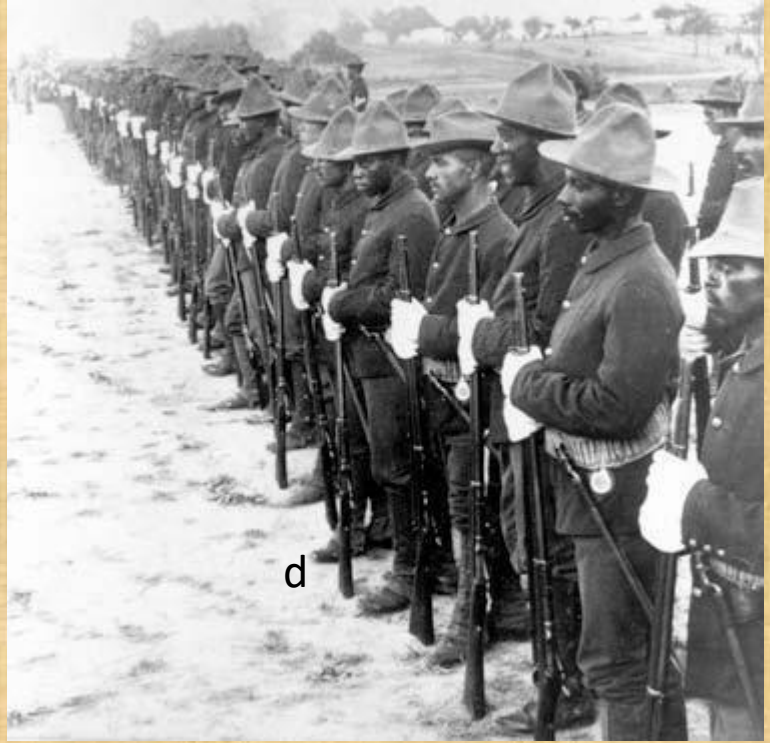
- During World War I, the Buffalo Soldiers were mostly relegated to defending the Mexican border or supporting the supply chain.
 - Some fought in the 805th Pioneer Infantry, an all-African American Infantry Regiment, which was comprised mostly of black soldiers from Mississippi. They landed in France in July of 1918 and served until July 1919.
 - The 369 Infantry Regiment, formerly known as the 15 NY National Guard Regiments and dubbed the “Harlem Hellfighters,” consisted mainly of African Americans and Puerto Ricans, served in both WW I and II. Before the National Guard unit was formed, any African American who wanted to fight in WW I had to enlist in the French or Canadian armies.
- Both regiments were integrated into the 2nd Cavalry Division in 1940. They trained for overseas deployment and combat during World War II. The 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments were deactivated in May 1944.



Souvenir Program Welcoming
the Buffalo Soldiers to New York City, July 26, 1909



Barraeks, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.



d

The Fighting 10th in Vermont



Arrival at Fort Ethan Allen

Photos from the Fort Ethan Allen Museum Website

**The Tenth Cavalry Coat of Arms
was first confirmed on 11
February 1911 at Fort Ethan
Allen. The Buffalo faces West.**



Why Vermont?

- Fort Ethan Allen was authorized in 1892 and opened as a Cavalry Post in 1896. It was a modern cavalry post, complete with an indoor riding facilities. It first housed the 3rd Cavalry, then The Vermont National Guard (which was then activated for the Spanish-American War). It served as a post for several other cavalries until 1909 when the Buffalo Soldiers arrived.
- The arrival of the 10th suddenly altered the demographics of the State. Prior to 1900, the entire African-American population was 825. Suddenly a force of 750 men and their families and followers would arrive, bringing the number of African Americans to well over 2500.

Initial Reactions

- Some objected. The editor of the Burlington Free Press disapproved, indicated that if the federal government believed there would be “no objection to the presence of so large a body of negroes, they were in error.”
- The editor of the Rutland Daily Herald said they were a “menace.”
- Some wanted Jim Crow laws to be put into effect, but the former mayor objected, saying that “no manly Vermonter” wants that, indicating in addition that there was nothing to fear:
 - The Soldiers of the 10th Cavalry were “gallant, courteous and kindly men, who make no trouble and merit no insult or derision from their white fellow citizens.”

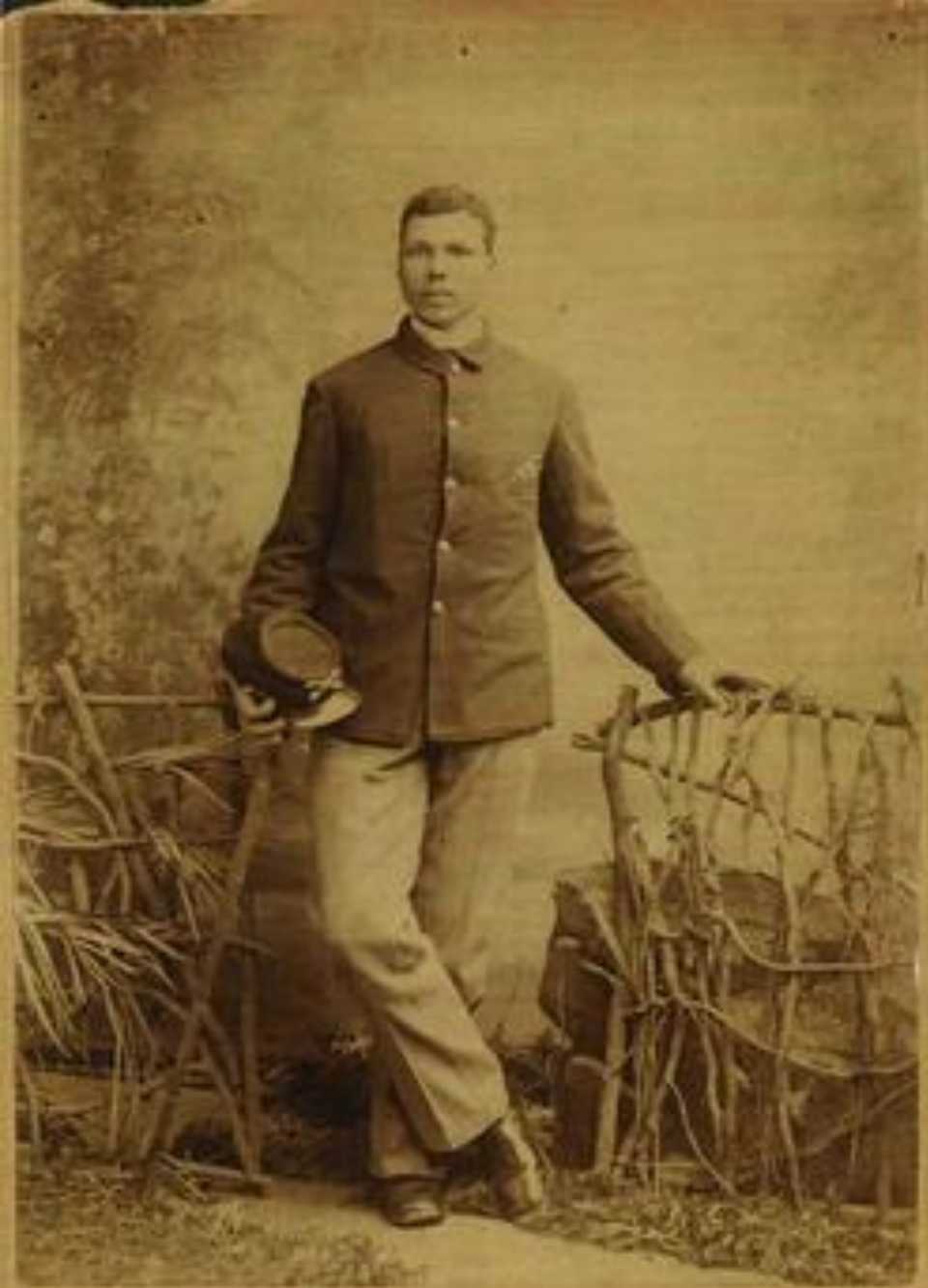
Some Threads Connecting the Stories of the Winooski Buffalo Soldiers

- All had lengthy service records and families.
- Most became Sergeants. At this time, they were able to retire from the military with full pensions.
- Some of their children served in the military.
- In their retirement, all worked at various jobs within the city, at least two at the American Woolen Mills.
- All lived with their families in single family homes in Winooski and, like many African-American families, called each other cousins or aunts and uncles, reflecting their close connections.
- All but one, as far as we know, attended the Winooski United Methodist Church, were active members, and helped rebuild the church after fire destroyed it in 1917.

Fort Ethan Allen & The Buffalo Soldiers Who Settled in Winooski

- **Sergeant Silas Johnson**
- **First Sergeant Willis Hatcher**
- **Staff Sergeant John Ralph Lyons**
- **Staff Sergeant, Quarter Master Detachment, Corporal George Osborne**
- **Corporal Beverly Thornton**





Sergeant

Silas Johnson

wife Frannie Welsh Johnson

- Born in Carolina County, VA, in 1864; died in Winooski in 1935. Buried in Ft. Ethan Allen Cemetery.
- Served in the 10th Cavalry, Troop D for 19 years; prior to that served for 3 years in the 9th Cavalry.
- More than 22 years of service in total in the U.S. Army. Retired in 1913.
 - Served in in the Spanish-American War in Cuba, 1898 and in the Philippine Islands, 1907. 1st class marksmanship. Primary occupation: Farrier.
- Lived at 30 Franklin Street in Winooski.
- Grandson: Reg Wells

R. H. Holbrook 1886 23 W. Ball's St.



Silas Johnson
Farrier, Troop D, 10th Cavalry
U.S. Army, ca 1896

The Trip on the Ferry.

On the ferryboat was Silas F. Johnson, a farrier of Troop D, Tenth United States Cavalry, in a canary uniform. President McKinley noticed him, and beckoned him to his side. He inquired who he was, if he was well, and ended by saying:

"I want to congratulate your regiment on its splendid record."

A bustling mother with a babe in her arms asked Mr. McKinley if she could shake hands with him. Mr. McKinley not only shook hands, but patted the child kindly and remarked:

"What a nice, fat baby."

The mother's face was fairly shining with pleasure. At the Long Island City terminus a crowd of several hundred persons were waiting for the Presidential party. At sight of Mr. McKinley they raised a loud cheer and they pressed him so close that several policemen had to clear a path for him.

Four sleeping cars, a baggage car, and a day coach formed a special train in waiting on a siding. Pending the arrival of the second section of the party from the hotel Mr. McKinley entered his car and began to talk with Vice President Hobart.

The New York Times, Published September 3, 1898

First Sergeant

Willis Hatcher

(shown with neighbors, photo from 1940s)
wife, Mary Ward Hatcher

- Born in Farmsville, VA, in 1865. Died in Wi.nooski in 1943. Buried in Fort Ethan Allen
- Enlisted in 1888. Served in the 10th Cavalry, Troop G, five years, then Troop D until his retirement in 1913. 25 years of service.
 - Fought against the Ute, 1889. Action in Cuba in 1898, where he was wounded at Santiago. 1900 stationed in Cuba. Served in the Philippines, 1906, where he contracted malaria.
 - In the 10th, was a Blacksmith, then Sergeant, 1st Sergeant & Gun Sergeant
- Lived on La Fountain St. for years
- Grandchildren Sharon, Bea, and Nick, all attended WUMC.



Staff Sergeant

John Ralph Lyons

wife Elizabeth Connell Lyons

- Born in 1888 in Lewistown, Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather was a runaway slave who settle in Pennsylvania around 1825. Died in Winooski in 1941 as a result of being kicked in the chest by a mule while hauling coal for the American Woolen Mill.
- Served in the 10th Cavalry, Troop D, from 1907 to 1913. Rejoined the Army Co. 805 Pioneer Infantry, to serve overseas during WW1.
 - Awarded the Silver Lifesaving Medal on July 6, 1911, “for bravely rescuing a companion” at Mallets Bay.
 - Served as an independent barber a Fort Ethan Allen after WW1.
- “Passed for white” when he married in 1918.
- Lived on Hickok Street in Winooski.
- After the death of their grandfather, the Lyons children—Rose Mary Graveline, Dan Lyons, and Cammiel Lyons—relocated to and were brought up in the segregated South as white children, but then returned to Vermont as adults and embraced their heritage.



Staff Sergeant, Quartermaster Detachment, Ft. Ethan Allen

George Osborne

“The Last Buffalo Soldier”

with wife Vesta

- Born in Fredericksburg, KY, 1866; died in Essex Junction, VT, 1972
- Enlisted in the 10th Cavalry, Troops H & I, in 1907; 6 years service
- More than 30 years of service in the US Army
 - Motor Transport Corps., 3 years; Quartermaster Corps, 18 years
 - Service in Philippine Islands (1907), in Mexico with the Punitive Expedition
 - Retired in 1935
- Lived on South Street in Winooski, then Essex Junction. Worked from 1943-1954 at the American Woolen Mill, then as a mechanic, handy man, and school bus driver.
- His wife Vesta contributed to the furnishing of pews and windows of WUMC (see plaque in back of church)





Corporal

Beverly Thornton

wife Sally Conley [Connally]

- Born in Huntsville, AL, abt. 1845/46; died in Winooski, 1920. Buried in Lakeview Cemetery on North Avenue.
- Enlistment date unclear. Photo of him in Texas in the 1880s. Listed in K Troop of the 10th Cavalry in 1898. Remained in US during Spanish-American War.
 - Primary occupation: cook. Also known as an author, contributing an article--“Economy”-- to The Colored American, March 1905. Also reputedly wrote on “race consciousness.”
- Brother-in-law Sergeant Paschal Conley, also of the 10th Cavalry.
- Lived on Franklin Street in Winooski. Later listed in Town of Colchester 1920 Census as a “janitor in a church” at 74 years of age. Contributor to the pews and windows of WUMC (see plaque in back of church).



**Troop K, 10th Cavalry, taken at Fort Ethan Allen, circa 1909-1913.
Beverly Thornton seated 2nd from left.**



Paschal Conley II (seated left with his brother-in-law Beverly Conley) was a Second Lieutenant in the US Army and served as Quartermaster Sergeant Troop M, 10th Cavalry Regiment during the Spanish American War.

The posthumous promotion to Second Lieutenant came 2012. He was mentored by General Pershing. Connelly was born in 1858 in Madison County, AL, and died in 1919 in Spokane County, WA



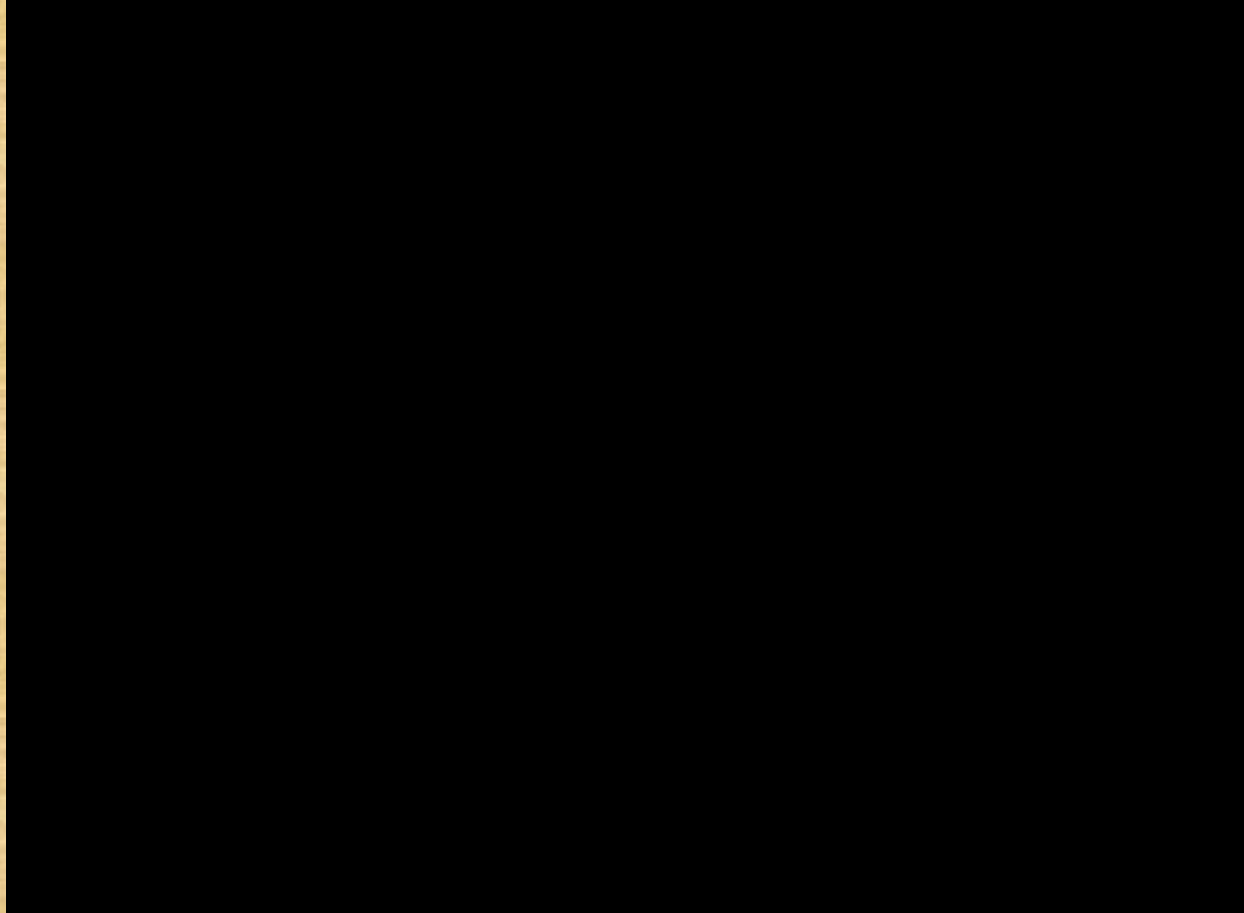
North End of Barracks and Canteen Building, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

214472

143rd Buffalos Soldiers Reunion held in Vermont in 2009

- Host Wanda Hines speaks with [Buffalo Soldiers](#) 143rd Anniversary Reunion Co-Chairs Rose Mary Graveline, granddaughter of John Ralph Lyons, and Sharon McCollum, granddaughter of Willis Hatcher. CCTV. 17 Town Meeting TV.
- Bee McCollum, Sharon's sister, still attends the Winooski United Methodist Church.

Sharon McCullom and Rose Mary Graveline Interviewed for the 143rd Reunion held in Vermont



For the entire interview go to: <https://www.cctv.org/watch-tv/programs/vermont-buffalo-soldiers-return>

Sergeant George Osborne on the 10th Infantry's on Vermont

- According to John Buechler, who interviewed George Osborne, “the Last Buffalo Soldier,” in 1968 for an article he wrote in the Chittenden County Historical Society Bulletin:
- “. . . He assured me that the regiment not only had better relations with civilians here, but that it was his ‘best post.’”

After Vermont: The Pursuit of Pancho Villa & Border Skirmishes

- In 1916, the Tenth Cavalry headed by General Pershing participated in what has been called “Punitive Expedition of the United States into Mexico.”
- Many of these actions were successful, but one—involving the 10th—was not. Two officers and 10 enlisted men were killed and 23 taken prisoner near the town of Carrizal in a trap set by the Mexican Federal Soldiers.
- After this foray into Mexico, Charles Young was promoted to Lt. Colonel in 1916 (see Slide 38).



Letter dated June 29, 1916, to Gen. Funston, commander of the Tenth Cavalry in Mexico

from: Charles S. Lord, Chairman; James Timmons, Pres. Village, H. A. Bailey, Ex.-Pres. Village; C.C. Kellogg, C. VT. Ry; Rev. R.H. Washburne; Henry Coulin, Judge; and John Ben Gary.

“As neighbors of Fort Ethan Allen, we, citizens of Winooski, Vermont, have a peculiar and personal interest in the welfare of the officers and men of the Tenth Regiment of the U.S. Cavalry, who were stationed at this post for four years.

It was therefore, with the deepest emotion that we read the dispatches telling of the treacherous ambush and attack on two troops of this gallant regiment by the Mexicans of Carranza’s army at Carrizal in northern Mexico, in which Capt. Boyd and Lt. Abair and a large number of their men were slain and Capt. Morey desperately wounded and twenty or more taken prisoners. . .

More of the letter. . .

- A committee of seven were appointed to convey to the regiment through General Funston the deep and poignant grief of our citizens at the loss of these brave defenders, our pride because of their unsurpassed patriotism displayed in such glorious deeds.
- Therefore, through you to the commander of the Tenth U.S. Cavalry, we express the sympathy, gratitude and appreciation of all of the citizens of this community because of these achievements of men who were our neighbors and friends and who met this supreme test and sacrifice in a manner to thrill and inspire every true America.”
 - Dated at Winooski on June 29, 1916.

Aubrey Howard Bowser 1886-1979

Aubrey Howard Bowser wrote this poem, which was included in the 1909 Souvenir Program. Bowser was a writer, editor, and educator. Born in La Mott, Pennsylvania, a town founded by African American Civil War veterans that were led by his grandfather, he is a 1907 graduate of Harvard College, and later worked at the New York "Age."

Bowser's writings include book reviews and literary criticism for the "New York Amsterdam News," poetry, and an unpublished novel entitled "Black Pilgrim: A Novel of Harlem's Early Life." Bowser also taught in the New York City public schools, including at New York Vocational High School, eventually becoming dean of that school. He died in 1979.

The Brown & The Blue

Out from your homes, ye patriots all!
Ye sons of Ethiope true!
With hearts a-leap at the bugle call,
At the line of heroes, bronzed and tall,
The brown that wears the blue:
From distant Orient isles they come
Back to the mother strand,
Salute them, trump and sounding drum!
Salute them, heart and hand!

Old Glory's stripes are shining red
 With our good soldiers' gore,
Since Attucks fell and Salem bled,
Black fighters 'neath its folds have led
 The fight in every war.
At Pillow and Wagner's hellish fray
 On San Juan's blazing hill;
And the blood that flowed at El Carney
 has drenched it deeper still.

When though an envious hate and pride
 Upon us fix their bans?
What though our birthright be denied?
One glory they can never hide—
 We are Americans!
And when the dangers darkly reach
 Across the nation's sky,
We hurl our lives into the breach
 To suffer, bleed and die.

A Few of the Surviving Grandchildren



Reg Wells, parishioner & former news anchor, WWOR (NYC, NJ & CT)

- Reg Wells is the grandson of Silas Johnson and grew up in Winooski. He returns every summer to attend services at the Winooski United Methodist Church and to play the organ.
- Representative Hal Colston will read the words he sent to celebrate this occasion.



A Reminiscence by Reg Wells, grandson of Silas Johnson

- 100 years ago, the house at 30 Franklin Street was owned by the Johnson family. They were originally from the South. The patriarch of the family, Silas Johnson, was born a slave in Virginia. After being given his freedom in 1865, he moved to Norfolk and then Baltimore. He eventually joined the army.
- The military was segregated at the time, and Black Soldiers were not allowed to be promoted beyond the rank of Sergeant. During his career, Sergeant Johnson was stationed in Cuba, Mexico, Arizona and the Philippines. Then he got a lucky break. Sergeant Johnson was stationed with the 10th Calvary at Fort Ethan Allen.
- The Black Army men of the 10th were known as “Buffalo Soldiers” because of their tenacity and courage. Sergeant Silas Johnson decided to stay in Winooski after his retirement. He and his wife and 4 children lived at 30 Franklin Street for 30 years.
- All four children graduated from Winooski High School. The Johnson family always believed that the welcoming atmosphere in this community was the turning point in their lives. The lack of overt racism here allowed the Johnson children to pursue successful careers because they had never been burdened by the ravages of racism that existed elsewhere.

Buffalo Soldier Grandchildren present at the Celebration

- Unfortunately, Sharon McCullom and Rose Mary Graveline, who worked so hard bringing the 143rd Reunion of the 9th and 10th Cavalries to Vermont, passed away before this 2020 Celebration of the Buffalo Soldiers in Winooski.
- Here is a photo of their siblings, from left to right—Dan Lyons and Cammiel Lyons, grandchildren of John Ralph Lyons, and Bee McCullom, granddaughter of Willis Thatcher—at the event.



Sources

General Sources

- Most of the photos of the Buffalo Soldiers are not copyrighted although some may be in the archival collections of Parks Conservancy Archives (parksconservancy.org). I will cite some of the websites where I have found the images I used because many of them also provide additional historical information.
- African American Military History Museum: <http://www.hattiesburguso.com/>
- Blackpast.org: <https://www.blackpast.org/?s=buffalo+soldiers>
- Black Military History Month: <https://www.militarytimes.com/military-honor/black-military-history/>
- Buffalo Soldiers Online: http://www.buffalosoldiersonlinemuseum.com/?fbclid=IwAR0Gi4NgAa_Dx1FuX9o3_PfqbfBNkZtmzH7I19YpXfcSQFapjRh0inJg5ng
- Military Resources: Black in the Military: <https://www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/military/blacks-in-military.html>
- On Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Nonprofit-Organization/National-Association-of-Buffalo-Soldiers-and-Troopers-Motorcycle-Club-284319411677144/>, <https://www.facebook.com/BuffaloSoldiersAssociationofWestPoint/>,

General Sources, cont.

- Gail Lumet Buckley, American Patriots: The Story of Black in the Military from the Revolution to Desert Storm (New York: Random House, 2001)
- William H. Leckie. The Buffalo Soldiers: A Narrative of the Negro Cavalry in the West (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967)
- Frank N. Schubert. Buffalo Soldiers, Braves and the Brass: The Story of Fort Robinson, Nebraska (Shippensburg, PA: White Mane Publications, 1992)
- Frank N. Schubert. On the Trail of the Buffalo Soldier II: New and Revised Biographies of African Americans in the U.S. Army, 1866-1917 (Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press, 2004)
- Frank N. Schubert. Voices of the Buffalo Soldier: Records, Reports, and Recollections of Military Life and Service in the West (Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press, 2008)
- Frank N. Schubert. Black Valor: Buffalo Soldiers and the Medal of Honor, 1870-1898 (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2009)
- For a listing of resources, please see: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/buffalosoldiers/index.htm>. You can download a PDF of the National Park Service Study of the Buffalo Soldiers at: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/buffalosoldiers/education.htm>

Notes to Slides

- Slide 1: Buffalo soldiers of the 25th Infantry, some wearing buffalo robes, Ft. Keogh, Montana <https://www.parksconservancy.org/park-e-ventures-article/buffalo-soldiers-first-african-american-park-rangers> Photo reproduced in many other places.
- Slide 7: Official Photograph of General Colin Luther Powell, the 12th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff <https://www.jcs.mil/About/The-Joint-Staff/Chairman/General-Colin-Luther-Powell/> Remarks quoted in a Kansas City Star Posting: <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=85OtCNP4AcY&t=7s>. Accepting bronze bust of himself at Fort Leavenworth: https://www.army.mil/article/133235/gen_colin_powell_recognized_in_leavenworth_ceremony
- Slide 8: Photo from the Visit Leavenworth website: <https://www.visitleavenworthks.com/visitors/page/buffalo-soldier-monument>
- Slide 9: Contemporary likeness of Crispus Attucks: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crispus_Attucks. Used in many different resources. Battle of Lake Erie / painted by W.H. Powell. In the Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3a06980/>
- Slide 10: “Come and Join Us Brothers,” by the Supervisory Committee For Recruiting Colored Regiments”: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Colored_Troops#/media/File:Come_and_Join_Us_Brothers,_by_the_Supervisory_Committee_For_Recruiting_Colored_Regiments.jpg. Also reproduced in many places.

Slides, cont.

- Slide 11: Frederick Douglas. <https://www.npca.org/articles/1736-10-facts-you-might-not-know-about-frederick-douglass-in-honor-of-his-200th>. Photo from the National Parks Conservation Association, where there is a trove of information on the Buffalo Soldiers. An interesting website--www.americanabolitionists.com--contains a manuscript, written in 2019, by Eric Saul with Amy Fiske entitled, "African American Soldiers in the Civil War, 1861-1865," which uses the Douglass quote and provides several photographs and timelines, as well as a good bibliography of the "colored" infantry: <http://www.americanabolitionists.com/black-soldiers.html>
- Slides 12-13: There are many resources here, including:
<https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/blacks-civil-war>,
<https://www.afroamcivilwar.org/about-us/usct-history.html>, <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/united-states-colored-troops-1863-1865/>,
<https://www.buffalosoldier.net/CIVILWARAFRICAN-AMERICANMEDALOFHONORRECIPIENTS.htm>.
A complete list of African American Medal of Honor recipients, including those in the Civil War, the Indian Wars, and the Spanish-American War may be found at:
https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_African-American_Medal_of_Honor_recipients

Slides, cont.

- Slide 14: Photo and a good discussion found at: <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/united-states-colored-troops-1863-1865/>
- Slides 15-16: Most of this information is distilled from many sources. Most good Civil War histories have some or all of it. See all information at <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/blacks-civil-war/article.html>. See also Henry Louis Gates, Jr., “Reconstruction: America After the Civil War”: <https://www.pbs.org/weta/reconstruction/>. For an overview of books on the Reconstruction, see: <https://www.bostonglobe.com/arts/2015/04/25/seven-books-reconstruction/U5XhSS7k52ppqA4DBpkTzK/story.html>
- Slide 17: For the military overview of Reconstruction, see: https://history.army.mil/html/books/075/75-18/cmhPub_75-18.pdf. Shortened versions, particularly of the forming of the Black Regiments, may be found on the previously cited African American websites. Versions may also be found in William H. Leckie, The Buffalo Soldiers: A Narrative of the Negro Cavalry in the West (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967), <https://connectingvets.radio.com/articles/buffalo-soldiers-history-5-facts-you-might-not-know-about-first-black-army-regiments>, and <https://www.history.com/topics/westward-expansion/buffalo-soldiers>. An Army Sketch of the 10th Cavalry may be found at: <https://history.army.mil/books/R&H/R&H-10CV.htm>

Slides, cont.

- Slide 18-26: Still the most thorough history of the Buffalo Soldiers and the Indian Wars is William H. Leckie's Buffalo Soldiers, cited above. Information was used throughout this section.
- Slide 20: Map may be found at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trans-Mississippi>
- Slide 21: See also Frank N. Schubert, On the Trail of the Buffalo Soldier: Biographies of African Americans in the U.S. Army, 1866-1917 (Wilmington, DE: Scholar Resources, 1995). Schubert also provides some helpful resource notes on page xv, as well as, information on the soldiers who settled in Winooski. A more recent overview of resources on the Buffalo Soldiers may be found in a study to expand NPS exhibits to include their extensive contributions to the National Park was completed by the National Park Service in 2019: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/buffalosoldiers/upload/BUSO_SRS_508.pdf. In addition: <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/buffalo-soldiers/>.
- Slide 24: Map reproduced in many articles. See: <http://www.texaslinks.info/#Maps>
- Slide 26: One of many Oregon Trail maps. This one is from: <https://www.cityofbayard.net/2192/Oregon-Trail>. Located west of Independence, Missouri, in Kansas, Fort Riley was established in 1853 to protect people, trade, and development (particularly the building of the railroad) along the trails that led to Oregon, California, and Santa Fe. After the Civil war, it became a major United States Cavalry post, where soldiers were stationed. It also served as a training camp for practice and the learning of cavalry tactics. It was a primary base for fighting the Indian Wars and included General George A. Custer as one its better-known residents.

Slides, cont.

- Slide 27: A Souvenir pamphlet honoring The 10th Cavalry that was printed for its New York Reception and Parade held on July 26, 1909, cites the listed campaigns and expeditions as part of its accomplishments (copy in a private collection). Wikipedia provides a good listing of resources and summarizes the Tenth's most notable campaigns, as follows:
 - [Indian Wars](#)
 - 1867 – [Battle of the Saline River](#) near Fort Hays, Kansas
 - 1867–1868 – Winter campaigns against the [Cheyennes](#), [Arapahos](#), and [Comanches](#)
 - 1868 – [Battle of Beecher Island](#)
 - 1868 – [Battle of Beaver Creek](#)
 - 1869 – [Defense of the Wichita I](#)
 - 1871 – [Texas-Indian Wars](#)
 - 1874 – [Defense of the Wichita II](#)
 - 1879–1880 – [Victorio Campaign](#)
 - 1880 – [Battle of Rattlesnake Springs](#)
 - 1918 – [Battle of Bear Valley](#)
 - [Spanish–American War](#)
 - [Battle of Las Guasimas](#)
 - [Battle of Tayacoba](#)
 - [Battle of El Caney](#)
 - [Battle of San Juan Hill](#)
 - [Siege of Santiago](#)
 - [Philippine–American War](#)
 - [Moro Rebellion](#)
 - [Mexican Revolution](#)
 - [Battle of Carrizal](#)

Slides, cont.

- Slide 28: As the Indian Wars wound down, the U.S. Cavalry was repeatedly used to quell labor disturbances, most notably the Pullman and Labor Strikes, interventions in Labor Disputes in the Progressive Era, the Coal Mine Wars, and more Labor Unrest before and after World War I. See Clayton D. Laurie and Ronald H. Cole, The Role of Federal Military Forces in Domestic Disorders, 1877-1945. Army Historical Series (Washington, DC: Center of Military History, United States Army, 1977). Available as a PDF download: https://history.army.mil/html/books/030/30-15-1/CMH_Pub_30-15-1.pdf. Another source may be found online at the Zinn Education Project: <https://www.zinnedproject.org/news/t dih/federal-troops-suppress-labor-protest/>
- Slide 29: To read the first printed history of the United States told from the perspective of indigenous peoples, please see Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz, winner of the 2015 American Book Award, An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States. Revisioning History Series (Boston: Beacon Press: 2014) Estimations of the indigenous population vary. See William M. Denevan, The Native Population of the Americas in 1492, 2nd rev. ed. (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1992) and Henry F. Dobyns, Their Number Become Thinned: Native American Population Dynamics in Eastern North America. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press in cooperation with the Newberry Library Center for the history of the American Indian: 1983).

Slides, cont.

- On the decline of the Buffalo: Shepard Krech III, “Buffalo Tales: The Near-Extermination of the American Bison.” National Humanities Center:
<http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/tserve/nattrans/ntecoindian/essays/buffalo.htm> and Richard B. Williams, “History of the Relationship of the Buffalo and the Indian:
<http://www.tankabar.com/cgi-bin/nanf/public/viewStory.cvw?sessionId=%3C%3CsessionId%3E%3E§ionname=Buffalo%20Nation&storyid=61954&commentbox=>, and the PBS Nature video “American Buffalo: Spirit of a Nation”: <https://www.pbs.org/wnet/nature/american-buffalo-spirit-of-a-nation-introduction/2183/>, among many others.
- For Indian Boarding Schools, see: The American Indian Relief Council, now Northern Plains Reservation Aid website:
http://www.nativepartnership.org/site/PageServer?pagename=airc_hist_boardingschools, Mary Annette Pember, “Death by Civilization,” The Atlantic (March 8, 2019): <https://www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2019/03/traumatic-legacy-indian-boarding-schools/584293/>, and PBS video: “Unspoken: America’s Native American Boarding Schools” (2017): <https://www.pbs.org/video/unspoken-americas-native-american-boarding-schools-ooobt1r/>, just a few among many others.

Slides, cont.

- Slide 30: For information on the surrender of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce, see: The US Army, “The Nez Perce War of 1877”: https://www.army.mil/article/28124/the_nez_perce_war_of_1877; The National Parks Service, “The Flight of 1877”: <https://www.nps.gov/nepe/learn/historyculture/1877.htm>; The Oregon History Project: <https://www.nezpercecultural.org/>; and, most especially, the view from the Nez Perce: <https://www.nezpercecultural.org/>
- Slide 31-32: For a discussion of the namesake and the various contributions of the 10th Cavalry, please see Leckie, pp. 26-27, and a lecture given by Frank N. Schubert on February 27, 2008, and sponsored by the Center for Research on Vermont, the video of which may be found on You Tube: <https://www.retn.org/show/buffalo-soldier-contributions-10th-cavalry-regiment-us-army>. Also: Charles River Editors, Buffalo Soldiers: The History and Legacy of the Black Soldiers who Fought in the U.S. Army during the Indian Wars (Boston: Charles River Digital Publishing, n.d.).

Slides, cont.

- Slide 33-39: Opinions about the Spanish-American War and The War in the Philippines vary widely. With regard to the Buffalo Soldiers' participation, I suggest Frank N. Schubert's "Buffalo Soldiers at San Juan Hill," a lecture delivered at the 1998 Conference of Army Historians in Bethesda Maryland: <https://history.army.mil/documents/spanam/BSSJH/Shbrt-BSSJH.htm>. Another view that goes further in appraising the contribution of the Buffalo Soldiers in the battle of San Juan Hill is: Jerome Tuccille, The Roughest Riders: The Untold Story of the Black Soldiers in the Spanish-American War (Chicago: Chicago Review Press, 2015).
- See also John Bigelow, Jr, Reminiscences of the Santiago Campaign (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1899), The difficulties of conscience Afro-Americans faced in fighting in the Philippines: <https://history.army.mil/documents/spanam/BSSJH/Shbrt-BSSJH.htm> and <https://asamnews.com/2019/02/02/black-history-month-the-role-of-buffalo-soldiers-in-the-philippines/>, <https://dmna.ny.gov/historic/articles/blacksMilitary/BlacksMilitarySpanAm.htm>, and the unpublished dissertation from the University of North Texas by Christopher M. Redgraves: African American Soldiers in the Philippine War: An Examination of the Contributions of the Buffalo Soldiers during the Spanish American War and Its Aftermath, 1898-1902 (2017)
- A general history of the War in the Philippines may be found at: Brian McAllister Linn, The Philippine War, 1899-1902 (Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas, 2000). Discussions of Teddy Roosevelt's massive propaganda effort to create the Rough Riders and himself as the heroic team that captured San Juan hill without the assistance of the regular Army including the Buffalo Soldier include John R. Van Atta, Theodore Roosevelt and the Making of Imperial America: How Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders Exemplified "Manhood" and Civic Virtue (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press:, 2018) and Martin J. Manning and Clarence R. Wyatt, eds., Encyclopedia of Media and Propaganda in Wartime American, Vol. I (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-Clio, LLC, 2011). The role of "yellow journalism" in the Spanish-American War is fairly well known. The propaganda posters are in the public domain and are easily found by googling San Juan Hill propaganda posters.

Slides, cont.

- Slide 38: For a summary of the life and career of Charles Young, see: <https://www.nps.gov/chyo/learn/historyculture/colonel-charles-young.htm>. Charles Young is also profiled in a wonderful children's book: Christine Honders, Heroes of Black History: Buffalo Soldiers (New York: Gareth Stevens Publishing, 2016).
- Slide 39: Kevin Hymel, "Black Jack in Cuba: General John J. Pershing's Service in the Spanish American War." On Point, The Army Historical Foundation, Winter 1998: <https://history.army.mil/documents/spanam/WS-Prshg.htm>, Richard O'Connor "'Black Jack' of the 10th," American Heritage, Volume 18, Issue 2.
- Slides 40: Subsequent information on the return of the Buffalo Soldiers from Cuba to the US, their travel from the US to the Philippines, their role in the Punitive Expedition and their subsequent history may be found at: Charles River Editors, previously cited; Gerald Horne: Black and Brown: African Americans and the Mexican Revolution, 1910-1920 (New York, New York University Press: 2005), and E.L. N. Glass, The History of the 10th Cavalry, 1866-1921. The Regular Regiments Series (Ft. Collins, CO; The Old Army Press, 1972. See also The National Park Service Summary, previously cited. A summary of the close of the Philippines campaign, a return of the 10th Cavalry to the United States and its deployment in Vermont may be found at: David Work, "The Buffalo Soldiers in Vermont, 19019-1913." Vermont History 73 (Winter/Spring 2005, pp. 63-75.
- Slide 41-42: Postcards shown are in the public domain, as is the 10th Cavalry Coat of Arms. "The Souvenir Pamphlet of the Heroes Welcomed in New York City, July 26, 1909." A copy is in a private collection.

Slides, cont.

- Slide 44: Photos taken from the Fort Ethan Allen Museum:
<http://www.parkinsonbooks.com/fortethanallenmuseum/feampages/buffalosoldiers.html>
- Slides 45-46. David Work, previously cited.
- Slides 49-55: Graphics and information taken from the private collection of photographs, copies, articles, and personal recollections brought together by Rose Mary Graveline, granddaughter of John Ralph Lyons, and Sharon McCollum, granddaughter of Willis Thatcher, for the 143rd Anniversary Reunion of the 9th and 10th Cavalry Association of the Buffalo Soldiers, held July 29-August 2009. The papers are now the property of Bee McCollum, also a granddaughter of Willis Thatcher.
- Slide 56: General information about and images of Paschal Conley may be found in Wikipedia:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paschal_Conley_II
- Slides 58-59: If you cannot view the interview with Sharon McCollum and Rose Mary Graveline, please click here: <https://www.cctv.org/watch-tv/programs/vermont-buffalo-soldiers-return>
- Slide 60: John Buechler, "Buffalo Soldiers in the Green Mountains, Chittenden County Historical Society, Volume 5, No. 2 (November 1969). The true last soldier purportedly is First Sergeant Mark Matthews, who died in 2005. He was only 15 when he enlisted in the 10th Cavalry.

Slides, cont.

- Slide 61: For general information on the Mexican Punitive Expedition under the command of General Pershing, see <https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/1997/fall/mexican-punitive-expedition-1.html>
- Slide 62-63: The letter is quoted by Buechler, previously cited.
- Slide 64-65: The poem by Aubrey Howard Bowser, a teacher and freelance writer in the NYC area and son-in-law of famed African-American newspaper man, T. Thomas Fortune, is printed in the Souvenir Pamphlet of 1909.
- Slides 67-69- Among the remaining grandchildren of the 10th Cavalry who live in Vermont or return to Vermont on a regular basis are Reg Wells, the grandson of Silas Johnson, who grew up in Winooski, returns every summer to play the organ at the Winooski United Methodist Church; Bee McCollum, the granddaughter of Willis Hatcher, and a worshipper at the WUMC; and Dan Jones and Cammiel Jones, grandchildren of John Ralph Lyons. Mr. Wells sent a letter about his experience growing up in Winooski, which was read by Winooski City Councilor and State Representative Hal Colston.